### ENGLAND'S ROUND OF WARS.

RECORD OF HER CAMPAIGNS FOR THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

The Crimean Was England's Last War with a Continental Power-Her Army Since Then Kept Boay Fighting Savages and Semi-tivilized Peoples in Asia, Africa and New Zealand-Her Achievements.

The British army cannot be said to have rusted in idieness in the last forty years. England's last war with a Continental power was the Crimean, which ended in 1856. Turning from the Crimean to the Indian muting all the troops the Empire could scare were, called upon to release Lucknow, Cawapore and Delhi from the grasp of the Sepoys and to restore the semblance of order in India. Some of the other campaigns in which the British army has been employed since 1858 are here recalled,

The British Consul at Canton, China, made trouble with the Chinese authorities in 1856. because they seized and disciplined the crew of a Canton river boat flying the British flag. As a matter of fact the coat had no right to arry the British flag and had hoisted it under false pretenses to conceal, aid and abet the purposes of a band of Chinese pirates. The Consul insisted on his view of the case and the quarrel quickly developed into a war. Admiral Fir Michael Seymour bombarded Canton from Oct. 23 to Nov. 13, while an infantry force made

demonstrations on the outskirts of the city. The behavior of the diplomatic representatives in Canton, acting under instructions from the Government, was criticised severely at home. On motion of Mr. Conden, the House of Commons passed a vote of censure by a majority of sixteen. Lord Palmeraton's ministry dissolved Parliament appealed to the country to stand by its sallors and soldiers and was triumphantly replaced in power.

France had a grievance against China on acsount of the way some of her missionaries had been treated. The British hostilities were suspended during the worst part of the Indian mutter. In December, 1857, England and France together attacked Canton, took the city and captured the Obinese Commissioner Yell. The treaty resulting from the war was one on which both England and France congratulated themselves. A British authority said of it: "A miserable quarret about a lorcha became the means of extorting from the Chinese Empire. a treaty which is likely to have the most beneficial effect on our commercial intercourse that peculiar people." On June 20, 1859, a year after the trenty was a gased, English and French representatives started for Pekin to exchange ratifications of it with the Emperor's representatives. The fleet of twenty-two warships escorting the representatives was fired upon on its way up the Peiho River. The expedition was forced to retire. In 1860 the two European powers sent Sir Hope Grant and Gen. Cousin de Mon-tauben with a sufficient force of men and asval vessels to enforce the treaty, which stipulated that the foreign Ambassadors should be admitted to Pekin. The Chinese fought bravely at the Taku forts, but could make no prolonged stand against the European troops. Sir Garnet Wolseley distinguished himself in the fighting there. During negotiations near Pekins number of Englishmen and Frenchmen were treacherously selzed and carried into the city. Some of them were tortured to death. In retaliation for this, after the city was captured, the Emperor's summer palace was burned down. The allied powers had things all their own way after this and exacted indemnities, apologies and privileges, and received everything for

### PERSIA INVADED IN 1857.

which they asked.

The British Minister to Persia had a dispute with the Shah's Government in 1856 that much resembled the differences between England and China at the same time. Gen. Outram and Gen. Havelock led British columns into the north of Persia, and on March 4, 1857, the Persians, realizing that they were hopelessly beaten, granted all the British demands.

FIGHTING ON THE INDIAN PRONTIES. The disturbance caused by the Sepoy mutiny gradually spread to Afghanistan, and the tribes on the Indian frontier who have always been ready to seize an opportunity for demonstrating their ill will toward the British if only the demonstration could be made in safety. Russia, on the other side of Afghanistan has constantly sought to alienate these people from friendship with the English. In the last thirty-five years there have been fights all along the border of varying importance and intensity, as in fact there had been for the fifty years before the mutiny. In December, 1859, an expedition had to be sent against the Kabul Kheyl Wuzzeerees, and another was sent against the Mahsood Wugrecrees in April, 1880. All this time the Hindustant devotees had been stirring up all the disorder they could on the Yusafzai frontier. They were aided by fugitive sepoy rebels who led them on border raids. The Punish Goverament sent an expedition to destroy their strongholds and give them a lasting lesson. On Oct. 10, 1863, a column of 6,000 men with nineteen guns entered the Um-beyla Pass and met with immediate and flerce resistance. On Oat. 26, 2,000 natives moved on an advance post on a pinnacle so small that only 110 Englishmen could find feeting on it; 120 more Englishmen were nested at the foot of the mountain. natives attacked that post all the afternoon. and when they were at last driven away, they left the ground covered with their dead. The British force lost three officers and twenty-six men killed; and nine officers and eighty-six men wounded. All the tribes between the Indus and Kabul rivers heard of this fight, and dropping their tribal feuds, came trooping out of the bills to obliterate the English force In a short time 15,000 of them were camping on the hills near the outlet of the pass and sallying down on the expetition by turns. They fought with bravery. Time after time men armed only with spears forced their way inside the English breastworks, only to be shot down and bayoneted. These fights were of daily occurrence for nearly three weeks Reënforcements were sent up from the Punjab. and the tribesmen grew discouraged.

It seemed a good time to enforce the lesson. On Dec. 15, a force of 7,800 men undertook to capture the principal fortress of the tribesmen on a conica! hill near the mouth of the pass. The hill was so steep that it was compared to a thimble. The Hindustanis had fortified it with circles of stone breastworks. Col. Turner, who commanded one of the attacking columns; lined the surrounding ridges with his infantry and artillery and covered the charge with another column, atraight up the hill. The tribesmen were thrown into the wildest confusion by the audacity of the attack and threw down their guns and ran. Their loss was 400 and more, killed and wounded; that of the English was St. The Umbeyla battle is held in the British army to be the quickest and sharpest action in modern times. In describing the attack on the forts of the Kanjut tribes is 1801, the officers who wrote home said it was the "sharpest row since Umbeyla. There was little more trouble near Umbeyla. The Hindustania religed to the hills, still fighting, thought it over and went to their homes, after making a treaty to go upon

Similar expeditions went out after the obmunds in 1888 and 1804, to Bhootan in

'n 1861 Theodore wrote a letter to Queen Victoria and sent it to England by Cam-eron. He explained that Christian monarchs ought to stand by one another and help one another in the suppression of heathen enemies: he was strong in the faith. but weak in arms and the sinews of war. Certain ungodly Egyptians and others of his neighbors were giving him much annovance and making a mockery of the power of a Christian potentate. He begged, therefore,

that the Queen would come to his aid. Capt. Cameron returned to his post in January, 1884. The King's letter had been pigeonholed at the Foreign Office, and no unswer for it had ever been considered. Five days after Cameron's return Theodore sent for him and asked why no reply had been made to his letter to his colleague, the Christian Queen of Great Britain. Poor Cameron couldn't very well explain. Then the King wanted to know why the Consul, instead of coming straight to Abyasinia from England, had turned aside to visit in the heathen Soudan. Without giving the Consul a chance to explain, the King announced that he was convinced that English Christianity was a sham, and that he intended to punish the Queen for her insolence. He stend all foreigners in his dominions and imprisoned them, including Cameron, and tortured some of them.

The news of this outrage aroused the great-Office wrote enough letters to Theodore to satisly the most argent correspondent. In reply any the most arrent correspondent. In reply come of them Theodors told the Queen that is was keeping her subjects in prison because we wanted 'men and machinery with which he could make guspowder and guds.' The Queen's tovernment sent him are or eight killed artisans. He did not let the prisoners to, but set up as arsenal. At last Sir Hobert happer was ordiered to take an expedition to diagrala. Theodore's seat of government, to each his prisoners and out down the mighty

The expedition was one of England's most

one from his sent.

The expedition was one of England's most costly lessons in the necessity for a good transportation service. In it 12,000 troops were led 400 miles from the costs over the mountains to Magdala. As the British army approached Theodore turned the prisoners loose, teiling them that his only reason for treating them hadly was that he wanted the Queen to send an army with which he could fight. He had not the men er the money to go to England, he said, and had taken the quickest method of bringing England to him. Mr. Hassamm, one of the prisoners, told him that Napier's army would surely beat him.

"Let them come," said Theodors, still nursing his wrath against the Queen for her delinquency in correspondence, "and if I do not beat them call me a woman, too!"

They came and they stormed his rock-bound fortreas on the mountain top. His men had neither the courage nor the organization of the army of his successor. Meneick. In fact, three-leurths of his army was in revoit when the English arrived. The few soldiers that were faithful retreated, fighting every step of the way, back to the very pinnacle of their stronghold. The British killed him of 1,000 of them in reaching the fortress, which solvendered on April 13, 1867. The British used the Snyder rifles for the first time. The Abyssinians had only their home made arms. The only Englishman wounded was Capitholic the fourty infantry. King Theodore killed himself when he saw that defeat was inevitable. The failure of Lord John Russell to answer king Theodore first letter cost her Majesty's Government \$10,000.000. LONG STRUGGLE OF THE MACRIS.

Majesty's Government \$10,000,000.

LONG STRUGGLE OF THE MACRIE.

The Maori war in New Zealand began in 1800. It issued ten years. It began in a row over the purchase of land from the natives. The right of the Legish settlers to buy land and the right of the native chiefs to sell land owned in common by the tribes was an old subject of dispute in the colony. The province of Taranaki, on the western side of the nerth island, was one where the question was constantly causing friction. Gov. Gov. Gov. Brown, a well-meaning man of inadequate cannot to visited the district early in 1800 and offered on behalf of the Colonial Government to buy 600 acres of land which was occupied by a chief hamed. Teira and some of his people. Teira exacted a high price. No somer had the money been raid over than Wisemu Kingl, a chief who outranked Teira, declared hat the sale was void. Kingl, known in English history as W. King, transferred his title to the land to a league of Maori enless who had resolved to reasin English colonization to the death. The league aurupited him with an army and the fighting began.

The Maoris were born fighters. They had been using muskets against one another in their tribal wars since 1820. They were almost without fear, and their physique was such that they seemed never to learn the meaning of faigue. Farly missonaries had made them nominally Christians, though they found it not inconsistent with their new religion to hold triumpinal cannibal feasts on the boiles of their prisoners taken in battle. They were skillul engineers and wonderful tacticians. They had a combination of marching movements, war songs and cries, and small-arm drill which they called a war dance, and which was a terrifying that one of the early Governors. Hobson, an invalid any officer, granted to the Maoris privileges which he had a terniy refused to give them before he saw the dance.

The March of the refuser and the field.

right on, forever, forever, Grever, Gen.
Cameron asked them to send their women out.
They answered. "Our women want to light as
much as we do," On the third day the Maoris
charged out of the enclosure at a dog trot.
The column tumped clean over one regiment.
The column tumped clean over one regiment.
The clear the stockade One hundred and
fill the life scaped into the bush.
The great fight of the war was that at the
tast Pa stockade. This was between two
swatnes which amply protected the Maoris
flanks. The whole Macri sarrison did not
equal in numbers the officers, commissioned
and non-commissioned and the gusteinns of
the English attacking force. Cameron sent
the Silv-Eighth Infantry clear around the
swamps to out off the Maoris retreat
and thea, after bettering down the first
stockade with list clean Armstrong runs,
two howitzers and six morters until a
mractically hearth had been made, ordered
a charge. The Maoris had been lying low
a singlow weels uside their stockade, and not
a single meantain and not awamps to out off the Maoria retreat and then, after battering down the first attended to the first two howevers and alx mortars until a practicable breach hast been made, ordered a charge. The Maoria had been lying low a charge. The Maoria had been lying low a shallow wedls in she then stockade, and not a fighting man had been hart. They allowed the funds to get right up to their works and the funds to further the funds and fought finitusly. The situals was repulsed; and the light ran ent of the fort for their lives. Two men secured the Victoria Cross for bravery in rescuing wonged controls in danger of being left behind in the retreat. That night the garrison fought and sneaked its way out through the satt of the first sh loss was ten officers and loss and the liritish cought he Maori loss, according to the liritish caught the Maori loss, according to the liritish reports was alight. A week later the liritish proposition of a way and killed late of them. The remnant submitted for the time teins.

nearly annihilated thom. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out to West Africa with a force of troops and marines. They beat the Ashantees at Amraful on Jan. 20, 1874, and in five days took the capital, Coomassie, and burned it. The British losses were slight. The Ashantee King, whose name was Koffee, submitted abjectly.

RAFPIR INSURPECTION OF 1857. The Kaffirs along the Orange liver started an insurrection in 1857, and no troops could be spared to restore order until 1850. In the meantime they destroyed a great deal of property and killed many astilers. They broke loose again in 1877, and an expedition had to be sent against them. ROBERTS IN APQUANTISTAN.

loose against them.

Roberts in Arghanistan.

There was pienty of work for the British army in 1877, 1878 and 1879, in Asia and in Africa. The Amir of Afghanistan with Russian encouragement, attempted to shut the British out of his testitory. On Nov. 15, 1878, three columns moved into Afghanistan from India. One, commanded by Sir Donald Stewart, went for Kandahar; another, under Sir Samuel Brown, went through the Khyber Pass, while a third, under Major Reberts, alterward Lord Roberts of Kandahar, marched out through Kuram. Reberts found the fighting. The Afghans waited for him at the outest of the Kuram Valley on the side of a precipitous mountain at the end of the pass. Here occurred the battle of the Felwar Kotal. Roberts saw that he was outnumbered and that the Atghan position was impregnable against a direct attack. He moved two-thirds of his force by night to the left flank of the Afghan rosition and awept them from the mountain the next forenson. His task was compleated by the treachery of some of his sepoys who had not been elemaned of the taint of the mutiny and who had end-savored to narm the Afghans during the night march by firing their rifles. The Afghans acattere!

Nearly a year of negotiations followed, and the Afghans acattere!

Nearly a year of negotiations followed, and the Afghans acattere!

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Nearly a year of negotiations followed, and the Afghans act last consented to let Sir Louis Cavignari establish a British Residency at Kabul. Within three weeks after the arrangement was made Cavignari and his companiona at Kabul. Within three weeks after the arrangement was made Cavignari and his companiona to be traced directly to Bim, it was certain that the Amir had not ever that the Amir had encorganted and its man force was quickly reorganized and its found that the Amir had not be traced directly to Bim, it was certain that the Amir had not exerted himself to protect the Englishman and that if the massacre was directed their movement

was months before they were ready to fight again.

The troops stayed in Kabul through the winter while justice was being measured out to the persons responsible for the murder of Cavignari. The British army was encamped in the fortilised place the Prince had prepared for his own army. Roberts was practically governing northern Alghanistan from Rabul. Larly in December, 1879, there occurred a general Afghan uprising against him. It was impossible for reenforcements to reach him. His situation grew steadily worse, and his brigades were several times beaten in the hills about Kabul. He was fereed out of Rabul and had to take refuge in the Sherpur fortiess. The Afghans made a terrific attack upon the fortess between Dec. 14 and Dec. 23. On the last day the garrison, which had greatly discouraged the Afghans by the coolness and fierceness of the defence, made a sortie from the hills in the rear of the fortess, turned the flank of the besiegers and raised the siege. The Afghan forces disintegrated.

lortrees, turned the flank of the besiegers and raised the siege. The Afghan forces disintegrated.

There were only a few scattered skirmishes until the following July. Roberts was preparing to take his force back to India when news reached Rahul of a disaster to the forces of Gen. Burrows hear Kandahar. Burrows had only 24-70 men. The Afghans, numbering 20,000, caught him at Marwand on July 27, 1880. Burrows's ammunition gave out and he lost 1 100 men. The remainder excepted to Kandahar and were penned up there. Roberts asked and got permission from the Indian Government to take his Kabul force and go to the rescue of Kandahar. With a force of 10,000 men Roberts left Eabul on Aug. 11, for more than a month no news from him reached the outside world. They came tidings that he hid releved the Kandahargarrison on Aug. 11, and on Sept. 1, had administered summary punishment to the Afghan forces that were encamped near by. Political arrangements were made for the installation of Arbitur Rahman as Amir the was favored by loch Russia and England, and promised to keep the passes open and pretect British residents.

Roberts took his army back to India.

which was so terrifying that one of the sarly towerous. Holson, an invalid any officer, the state of the first before the sart that the state of the first before he sart that the state of the first before he sart that the state of the first before the sart that the state of the first before the sart that the state of the first before the sart that the state of the sart that the state of the sart that the state of the sart that the s tween England and the Boers were settled on the Boer basis, greatly to the chagrin of the army. Lord Roberts, who arrived too late to take part in the light, spoke the army sentiment, when he sand that it was "a peace, alast without honor, to which may be attributed the recent regretable state of affairs in the Transvall the Jameson raid;—a state of affairs which was foreseen and predicted by many at the time. By stay at Care Town was limited to twenty-four hours, the Government being apparently as anxious to get me away from epparently as anxious to get me away from Africa as they had been to hurry me out there." BURMAH ANNEXED.

King Thenaw of Burnah, when he ascended his throne in 1878, concluded that the presence of English officers and a limitsh Resident was not good for his dynasty. He therefore encouraged his subjects to insult them. He conjusted with France and schemed to exclude limitsh trade from the Irawaisty Valley. Finally, in 1884, he tried to fine a limitsh trading commany into insolvency. The British at length presentath headens without humiliating ceremonies, and to acknowledge England's jurisdiction over ish headent without humilisting ceremonies, and to acknowledge Engine's jurisdiction over his foreign addance. He treated the ultimatum with contempt and a force of 10,000 men and seventy-seven guns was sent against him in November, 1865, under the command of Lieut-Gen, Prendergast. Thebauwas routed within two weeks. Mandalay surrendered and Thebauwas taken to India a captive. In 1896, England annexed Burmah.

determined. A force landed from the ships, took possession of Alexandria and found that Arabi had used the white fing which he hoisted in the afternoon of July 12 to cover a retreat. The city had been sacked during and after the bombariment and the Christian residents had many of them been massacred. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in Expt with an English force to crush the rebellion on Aug. 15. Acting in concert with Admiral Seymour, he seized the Suez Canal and joined Sir Henry McPherson's Indian contingent at Lamailia. After small engagements with Arabi, Wolseley attacked him at Tel-el-Rebir on the night of Sept. 12. The strong fortifications were taken by surprise and after two hours of sharp fighting Tel-el-Rebir was won. Arabi escaped. The losses were: English, of killed, 390 wounded, 22 missing; the Exptians, 2,000 dead. Arabi surrendered at Cairo on Sept. 15, just one day before Gen. Wolseley had promised his Government to enter Cairo.

Chinese Gordon's mission to Khartoum and his being surrounded there by the Mahdists started a force of 1,000 men toward Khartoum to his rescue. A sixth of this force met near Metemneh and fought off, so it washreported. 18,000 Arabs with great slaughter. But Gordon died before rescue came and the expedition came to nothing. From that time there was no settled pence in the Soudan until Gen. Kitchener crushed the army of Osman Digna at Omdurman last year.

Little Wars in India still so up.

Ritchener crushed the army of Osman Digna at Omdurman last year.

LITLE WARS IN INDIA.

Expeditions from India still go up through the Rhyber pass and the other passes along the Indian frontier, oxiensibly to runish rebellicus chiefs, and actually to keep the boundary line between Russian dominion and English dominion from edging over any nearer to India than it ishow. Of such a nature was the famous bitter fight with the Kannut tribes of the Kashmit in 1884, when a small expedition sent to Hunza found itself confronting a narrow gorge with precipitous sides through which the road to Hunza fan. The sides of the gorge were as steep as stone walls and everywhere at points along the face of the rock were little nests of natives, protected by stone breastworks. The Englishmen went patiently to work to take the Nit fortress, which was on a flat rock half way up the side of one of the cliffs. Pushing breastworks before them, they got so near to the fort that Capt. F. J. Aylmer was able to make a wild dash at the rear gate and flow it up with slabs of guncotion before the natives could collect themselves aufficiently to take good aim at him. He was wounded by a shot fired so close to aim that it burned his uniform. The British worked from the fort to the top of the ridge surmounting it. From that point they kept up a sharpshooters fire on the breastworks on the other side of the ravine, 400 yards away. The Kanjuts were not able to look over the eige of their heastworks of to roll rocks down from them while the sharpshooters kept up their fire. Thus protected, a column of flity pleket climburs worked their way up the face of the cliffs and drove the tribeamen out of their rocats in hand to hand conflicts. This exhibition of nerve, muscle and skill completely terrified the Kaejuts, and they fled before the British from the whole Kanjut Valley.

The Tira campaign of the year before were made up of similar flathing.

Col. F. C. Scott's Maxim gun campaign with the Jebus in the African colony of Lagos was a punitive expedit LITTLE WARS IN INDIA.

TITLE TO MADE LAND IN PERIL An Improvement Company Accused

William Payne, Secretary and Engineer o the New Jersey State Board of Riparian Com missioners, has been at Ocean City investigating a complaint against the Ocean City Improvement Association, made to the Commissioners at their last meeting in Jersey City by T. S. Mitchell, a Philadelphia, banker who has a summer cottage at Ocean City. Mr. Mitchell and other cuttage owners hold grants from the Riparian Commission to fill in to low-water mark, build a seawall and construct piers. This has been done, and a large number of hand-ome residences have been erseted. The Improvement Association, without any grants whatever, Mr. Mitchell declares out any grants whatever, are alterned declares, and without the knowledge of the Riparlan Commission, has begun filing in beyond the original low-water mark, thus depriving the cottage owners of their privileges and ap-propriating the State's lands without com-

rison on Aug 34, and on Sect. 1, Inda administered summary punishment to the Afghan forces that were encamped near by. Folitical arrangements were made for the installation of Arbitur Rahman as Amir; he was favored by lock Rusaia and England, and promised to keep the passes open and pretect British residents.

Roberts took his army back to India.

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The Zulus, with their tremendous military statem, were a constant measaceto the security of the whites in South Africa. As early as 1873 they were at war with the Boers. In December, 1878, a special English commission was sent to invite Cetewary, the Zulu shis aubjects par fines whenever they tehared hadly. The invitation was made an altimatum, Cetewary declared for war and on Dec. 12 Lord Chelmsford crossed into Zululand toward Ulandi, the captal. The Zulus surprised two baitslions of British troops with 3,000 native allies at Isanchiwana on Jan. 22, 1872, and utterly destroyed them. Alliowhes Drift and at Elewe the Zulus were reputated until the hadain army of 15,000 before he went back on March 29. The Zulus assumetation of the leader of the land and marmy of 15,000 per the went of the land, and ordered the filling and the received of the fasher front. The bulkhead of the plears in the warder of the back of the plears in the warder of the back of the plears in the warder of the back of the plears in the warder of the back of the plears of the back of the plears of the back of the plears in the warder of the back of the plears in the subject of the back of the plears of the back of the plears of the back of the plears in the warder of the back of the plears in the subject of the back of the plears of the warder of the subject of the back of the plears of the warder of the subject of the back of the plear is flow to the back of the plear is flow. The themselves the subject of the back of the plear than the association was in the subject of t Mr. Payne said yesterday that the association

submit his report to the board at its nex-submit his report to the board at its nex-meeting. He says that the improvement As-sociation will probably he compelled to aban-don the filled-in land, and, as the cottage own-ers have grants to low-water mark, they may obtain additional land without any additional

"Sun" Composing Room Benefit Association The employees of THE SUN composing room have perfected an organization to be known as "The Sun Beneficial and Loan Association." The Sun Beneficial and Loan Association." The object of the organization is to provide a sick and death benefit fund for members in good standing. The nititation fees and dues are nominal. The sick benefit is \$7 a week and the death benefit is \$75 for the first six months of the existence of the organization and thereafter \$150. The money which may accumulate in the treasury is to be divided program and charles M. Clark was unanimously elected Treasurer. The other officers are T. M. Horner, President; J. M. Douglas, Vice-President.

Has Used a Blue Pencil for Eleven Years to Mark Bis Ballot.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 .- The election judges of Precinet A. Sixteenth ward, are anxious to discover the identity of a certain voter in the precinct if or eleven successive years some one who votes a straight ticket with admirable consistency has used a blue pendil to mark the cross within the circle. The ballet its regularly thrown out. The election officers are auxious that the voter should know the law, so that he may not lose his vote in the future.

# OBITUARY.

Walter C. Quintard died in South Norwalk. Conn., on Friday, aged Si years. He was a lifelong resident of that city, and for many years conducted a carriage manufactory and a large hardware store, retiring a few years ago, he cause of his advanced age. Mr. Quintard was one of the committee which built Trinity Churen, in South Norwalk, twenty-nine years ago, and was for many years a vestyrman of the parish. He was Selectman of the town of Norwalk during the War of the listedion, was for thirty years. Treasurer of Fairfield county, and Mayor of the city of Seuth Norwalk for several terms during the seventes, when the city was in its infancy.

John Ireland, supposed to be the oldest resident of eastern New Jersey, died yestering at Tuckaho, Ocean county, on Dec. 15, 1801. He married Mas Cathering selfrey of Long Branch in 1826. Mrs. Ireland died in 1882. The surviving children are Mrs. Benaph Layton and Mrs. W. T. Vanityke of this city. Mrs. E. L. Wells of Oakhurst, and Prof. W. B. Ireland of Washington, D. C. Mr. Ireland used tobased for eighty years. While a patient in a New York inspiral a few years sider, whither he went to undergo an operation, he gave up chewing tobaseo. He returned from the cause of his advanced age. Mr. Quintard was ewing tobacco.

bospital totally blind.

Dr. John G McCreery died early yesterday morning of peralysis at his home, 40 East Fifty-fourth street. He was born in this city in 1850 and was graduated from St. John's College, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Royal College of Surgeons, Loudon, He began the practice of medicale here in 1875. He was a visiting surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, a trustee of St. Intrick's Cathedial, and one of the Board of Managers of the Homen Cathelia Orphan Assium, His brother, Pr. Furbes R. McCreery is iin practice in the city. The funeral will be at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Orlando M. Barnes, President of the Michigan

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